**UNITED NATIONS** **A**

**General Assembly**

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/543
30 October 1997
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 133

# FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA

## Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Djamel MOKTEFI (Algeria)

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 4th plenary meeting, on 19 September 1997, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia" and to allocate it to the Fifth Committee.

2. The Committee considered the item at its 13th and 17th meetings, on 23 and 30 October 1997. Statements and observations made in the course of the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/52/SR.13 and 17).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia (A/52/401) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/52/451).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT DECISION A/C.5/52/L.5

4. At the 17th meeting, on 30 October, the representative of Zimbabwe introduced a draft decision entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia" (A/C.5/52/L.5), which had been submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations.

5. At the same meeting, the Fifth Committee adopted draft decision A/C.5/52/L.5 without a vote (see para. 6).

## III. RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE

6. The Fifth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

### Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia

The General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia[1] and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions,[2]

(a) Endorses the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;[2]

(b) Decides to reduce the appropriation authorized under the terms of General Assembly resolution 51/3 C of 13 June 1997 for the Observer Mission for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 from 20,447,100 United States dollars gross (18,918,300 dollars net) to 8,952,900 dollars gross (8,434,900 dollars net), inclusive of 758,700 dollars for the support account for peacekeeping operations;

(c) Decides also, taking into account the amount of 5,111,775 dollars gross (4,729,575 dollars net) already assessed under the terms of General Assembly resolution 51/3 C for the period from 1 July to 30 September 1997 and pending the review and consideration of the performance report of the Observer Mission for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1997, to defer the apportionment of the additional amount of 3,841,125 dollars gross (3,705,325 dollars net);

(d) Decides further to keep the agenda item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia" under review at its fifty-second session.

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[1] A/52/401.

[2] A/52/451.

**UNITED NATIONS** **A S**

**General Assembly**
**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/544
S/1997/826
30 October 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-second session
Agenda item 61
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-second year

Letter dated 30 October 1997 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 29 October 1997, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Letter dated 29 October 1997 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letters dated 15 and 20 October 1997 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations which contain allegations regarding "violations of the airspace of the Republic" (A/52/466-S/1997/801 and A/52/508-S/1997/813, respectively).

I would like to recall that previous similar allegations regarding so-called "airspace violations" were rejected in toto in our successive communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 7 October 1997 (A/52/449-S/1997/785, annex). Since the present Greek Cypriot charges are no different or more credible than the ones previously made, they do not merit a detailed reply. I wish to underline once again, however, that flights within the airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in the south has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever.

This endless tirade by the Greek Cypriot side will not suffice to cover up its intensive militarization campaign, which has effectively turned southern Cyprus into a war-machine, and its aggressive designs. This is evidenced by the increased level of military hardware and firepower involved in the provocative "Nikiforos-97" military exercises held jointly by the Greek Cypriot administration and Greece between 10 and 15 October 1997. Throughout the exercises, Greek aircraft and naval forces used live ammunition to fire at mock targets on land and at sea. At the closing ceremony, tanks and armoured carriers bore inscriptions on "liberating the occupied territories (north)". Greek F-16 fighter planes also participated in the ceremony, thereafter landing at the Paphos Military Airbase. "Nikiforos-97" has shown that the Greek-Greek Cypriot camp is gearing up for "joint offence" rather than the professed joint "defence", as the element of attack in joint manoeuvres is gaining weight.

Moreover, despite the fact that the decision of the Greek Cypriot administration to purchase the S-300 missile system has already created heightened tension on the island, recent reports in the Greek Cypriot press have indicated that the Greek Cypriot House of Representatives "Defence Committee" has released the necessary funds for the purchase of short-range anti-aircraft missile systems, in addition to the S-300 missiles. It will be recalled that the Security Council, by its resolutions 1092 (1996) and 1117 (1997), has expressed concern about the excessive level of armaments on the island, including the introduction of sophisticated weaponry.

Clearly, the aforementioned developments only serve to exacerbate the situation on the island and complicate the efforts to find a comprehensive settlement to the Cyprus issue. All interested parties, therefore, should urge the Greek Cypriot side to abandon its reckless policy of escalation and tension

on the island and its efforts to undermine the established parameters of a settlement.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ PLÜMER
Representative
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/52/545
30 October 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
Agenda item 64

# COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

## Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 4 of its resolution 50/245 of 10 September 1996, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, to report to it at its fifty-second session on the status of signatures and ratifications of the Treaty.

2. Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General submits, in the annex to the present document, an alphabetical list of signatures and ratifications of the Treaty, together with the dates of both, and the declarations and reservations made in connection with them, as at 29 October 1997.*

* The attached information is maintained by the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs, and is published on an annual basis in Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (document series ST/LEG/SER.E/...). This information is updated on a regular basis and is available on the Internet at http:\\www.un.org\Depts\Treaty.

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ANNEX

Status of signatures and ratifications of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, adopted by the General Assembly on 10 September 1996

Not yet in force See article XIV (1).

Text See A/50/1027.

Status Signatories: 148; Parties: 7.

In its resolution 50/245 of 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to open it for signature at United Nations Headquarters at the earliest possible date. The Treaty was opened for signature on 24 September 1996 and it will remain open for signature until its entry into force, in accordance with article XI.

## A. Status of signatures and ratifications

| Participant | Signature | Ratification |
|---|---|---|
| Albania | 27 September 1996 | |
| Algeria | 15 October 1996 | |
| Andorra | 24 September 1996 | |
| Angola | 27 September 1996 | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 16 April 1997 | |
| Argentina | 24 September 1996 | |
| Armenia | 1 October 1996 | |
| Australia | 24 September 1996 | |
| Austria | 24 September 1996 | |
| Azerbaijan | 28 July 1997 | |
| Bahrain | 24 September 1996 | |
| Bangladesh | 24 October 1996 | |
| Belarus | 24 September 1996 | |
| Belgium | 24 September 1996 | |
| Benin | 27 September 1996 | |
| Bolivia | 24 September 1996 | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 24 September 1996 | |
| Brazil | 24 September 1996 | |
| Brunei Darussalam | 22 January 1997 | |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification |
|---|---|---|
| Bulgaria | 24 September 1996 | |
| Burkina Faso | 27 September 1996 | |
| Burundi | 24 September 1996 | |
| Cambodia | 26 September 1996 | |
| Canada | 24 September 1996 | |
| Cape Verde | 1 October 1996 | |
| Chad | 8 October 1996 | |
| Chile | 24 September 1996 | |
| China | 24 September 1996 | |
| Colombia | 24 September 1996 | |
| Comoros | 12 December 1996 | |
| Congo | 11 February 1997 | |
| Costa Rica | 24 September 1996 | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 25 September 1996 | |
| Croatia | 24 September 1996 | |
| Cyprus | 24 September 1996 | |
| Czech Republic | 12 November 1996 | 11 September 1997 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 4 October 1996 | |
| Denmark | 24 September 1996 | |
| Djibouti | 21 October 1996 | |
| Dominican Republic | 3 October 1996 | |
| Ecuador | 24 September 1996 | |
| Egypt | 14 October 1996 | |
| El Salvador | 24 September 1996 | |
| Equatorial Guinea | 9 October 1996 | |
| Estonia | 20 November 1996 | |
| Ethiopia | 25 September 1996 | |
| Fiji | 24 September 1996 | 10 October 1996 |
| Finland | 24 September 1996 | |
| France | 24 September 1996 | |
| Gabon | 7 October 1996 | |
| Georgia | 24 September 1996 | |
| Germany | 24 September 1996 | |
| Ghana | 3 October 1996 | |
| Greece | 24 September 1996 | |
| Grenada | 10 October 1996 | |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification |
|---|---|---|
| Guinea | 3 October 1996 | |
| Guinea-Bissau | 11 April 1997 | |
| Haiti | 24 September 1996 | |
| Holy See | 24 September 1996 | |
| Honduras | 25 September 1996 | |
| Hungary | 25 September 1996 | |
| Iceland | 24 September 1996 | |
| Indonesia | 24 September 1996 | |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 24 September 1996 | |
| Ireland | 24 September 1996 | |
| Israel | 25 September 1996 | |
| Italy | 24 September 1996 | |
| Jamaica | 11 November 1996 | |
| Japan | 24 September 1996 | 8 July 1997 |
| Jordan | 26 September 1996 | |
| Kazakhstan | 30 September 1996 | |
| Kenya | 14 November 1996 | |
| Kuwait | 24 September 1996 | |
| Kyrgyzstan | 8 October 1996 | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | 30 July 1997 | |
| Latvia | 24 September 1996 | |
| Lesotho | 30 September 1996 | |
| Liberia | 1 October 1996 | |
| Liechtenstein | 27 September 1996 | |
| Lithuania | 7 October 1996 | |
| Luxembourg | 24 September 1996 | |
| Madagascar | 9 October 1996 | |
| Malawi | 9 October 1996 | |
| Maldives | 1 October 1997 | |
| Mali | 18 February 1997 | |
| Malta | 24 September 1996 | |
| Marshall Islands | 24 September 1996 | |
| Mauritania | 24 September 1996 | |
| Mexico | 24 September 1996 | |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 24 September 1996 | 25 July 1997 |
| Monaco | 1 October 1996 | |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification |
|---|---|---|
| Mongolia | 1 October 1996 | 8 August 1997 |
| Morocco | 24 September 1996 | |
| Mozambique | 26 September 1996 | |
| Myanmar | 25 November 1996 | |
| Namibia | 24 September 1996 | |
| Nepal | 8 October 1996 | |
| Netherlands | 24 September 1996 | |
| New Zealand | 27 September 1996 | |
| Nicaragua | 24 September 1996 | |
| Niger | 3 October 1996 | |
| Norway | 24 September 1996 | |
| Panama | 24 September 1996 | |
| Papua New Guinea | 25 September 1996 | |
| Paraguay | 25 September 1996 | |
| Peru | 25 September 1996 | |
| Philippines | 24 September 1996 | |
| Poland | 24 September 1996 | |
| Portugal | 24 September 1996 | |
| Qatar | 24 September 1996 | 3 March 1997 |
| Republic of Korea | 24 September 1996 | |
| Republic of Moldova | 24 September 1997 | |
| Romania | 24 September 1996 | |
| Russian Federation | 24 September 1996 | |
| Saint Lucia | 4 October 1996 | |
| Samoa | 9 October 1996 | |
| San Marino | 7 October 1996 | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 26 September 1996 | |
| Senegal | 26 September 1996 | |
| Seychelles | 24 September 1996 | |
| Slovakia | 30 September 1996 | |
| Slovenia | 24 September 1996 | |
| Solomon Islands | 3 October 1996 | |
| South Africa | 24 September 1996 | |
| Spain | 24 September 1996 | |
| Sri Lanka | 24 October 1996 | |
| Suriname | 14 January 1997 | |
| Swaziland | 24 September 1996 | |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification |
|---|---|---|
| Sweden | 24 September 1996 | |
| Switzerland | 24 September 1996 | |
| Tajikistan | 7 October 1996 | |
| Thailand | 12 November 1996 | |
| Togo | 2 October 1996 | |
| Tunisia | 16 October 1996 | |
| Turkey | 24 September 1996 | |
| Turkmenistan | 24 September 1996 | |
| Uganda | 7 November 1996 | |
| Ukraine | 27 September 1996 | |
| United Arab Emirates | 25 September 1996 | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 24 September 1996 | |
| United States of America | 24 September 1996 | |
| Uruguay | 24 September 1996 | |
| Uzbekistan | 3 October 1996 | 29 May 1997 |
| Vanuatu | 24 September 1996 | |
| Venezuela | 3 October 1996 | |
| Viet Nam | 24 September 1996 | |
| Yemen | 30 September 1996 | |
| Zambia | 3 December 1996 | |

## B. Declarations and reservations

### CHINA

Declarations made upon signature

1. China has all along stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and the realization of a nuclear-weapon-free world. It is in favour of a comprehensive ban on nuclear-weapon-test explosions in the process towards this objective. China is deeply convinced that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty will facilitate nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation. China therefore supports the conclusion, through negotiation, of a fair, reasonable and verifiable treaty with universal adherence and unlimited duration and is ready to take active measures to promote its ratification and entry into force.

2. Meanwhile, the Government of China solemnly makes the following appeals:

(a) Major nuclear-weapon States should abandon their policy of nuclear deterrence. States with huge nuclear arsenals should continue to drastically reduce their nuclear stockpiles;

(b) All countries that have deployed nuclear weapons on foreign soil should withdraw all of them to their own land. All nuclear-weapon States should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, commit themselves unconditionally to the non-use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States or nuclear-weapon-free zones and conclude, at an early date, international legal instruments to that effect;

(c) All nuclear-weapon States should pledge their support to proposals for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, respect their status as such and undertake corresponding obligations;

(d) No country should develop or deploy space weapon systems or missile defence systems undermining strategic security and stability;

(e) An international convention on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons should be concluded through negotiations.

3. The Government of China endorses the application of verification measures consistent with the provisions of the Treaty to ensure its faithful implementation and at the same time firmly opposes the abuse of verification rights by any country, including the use of espionage or human intelligence, to infringe upon the sovereignty of China and to impair its legitimate security interests in violation of universally recognized principles of international law.

4. In the present-day world, where huge nuclear arsenals and nuclear deterrence policy based on the first use of nuclear weapons still exist, the supreme national interests of China demand that it ensure the safety, reliability and effectiveness of its nuclear weapons before the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons is achieved.

5. The Government and people of China are ready to continue to work together with Governments and peoples of other countries for an early achievement of the lofty goal of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

## GERMANY

Declaration made upon signature

It is the understanding of the Government of Germany that nothing in this Treaty shall ever be interpreted or applied in such a way as to prejudice or prevent research into and development of controlled thermonuclear fusion and its economic use.

## HOLY SEE

Declarations upon signature

1. The Holy See is convinced that in the sphere of nuclear weapons, the banning of tests and of the further development of those weapons, disarmament and non-proliferation are closely linked and must be achieved as quickly as possible under effective international controls.

2. Furthermore, the Holy See understands that these are steps towards a general and total disarmament, which the international community as a whole should accomplish without delay.

## IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)[a]

Declarations upon signature

1. The Islamic Republic of Iran considers that the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty does not meet nuclear disarmament criteria as originally intended. We had not perceived the Treaty only as non-proliferation instrument. The Treaty must have terminated fully and comprehensive further development of nuclear weapons. However, the Treaty bans explosions, thus limiting such development only in certain aspects, while leaving other avenues wide open. We see no other way for the Treaty to be meaningful, however, unless it is considered as a step towards a phased programme for nuclear disarmament with specific time-frames through negotiations on a consecutive series of subsequent treaties.

2. On national technical means, based on the deliberation that took place on the issues in the relevant Ad Hoc Committee of the Conference on Disarmament at Geneva, we interpret the text as according a complementary role to them and reiterate that they should be phased out with further development of the international monitoring system. National technical means should not be interpreted to include information received from espionage and human intelligence.

3. The inclusion of Israel in the Middle East and South Asia (MESA) grouping constitutes a politically motivated aberration from United Nations practice and is thus objectionable. We express our strong reservation on the matter and believe that it will impede the implementation of the Treaty, as the confrontation of the States in this regional group would make it tremendously difficult for the Executive Council to form. The Conference of the States Parties would eventually be compelled to find a way to redress this problem.

Notes

[a] On 29 January 1997, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel the following communication with regard to the declaration contained in paragraph 3:

"Israel considers that Iran's declaration on this matter has no legal basis and is entirely motivated by political reasons extraneous to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty.

"The Iranian declaration attempts to undermine the implementation of the Treaty and is incompatible with both the Treaty and its spirit, as well as with the Charter of the United Nations principle of sovereign equality of all States.

"Israel, by geography, is part of the Middle East region, and no objection will change this.

"Israel calls upon other signatories of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty to express their rejection of the Iranian reservation to Israel's inclusion in the MESA geographical region, as well as the threat contained therein."

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